

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE "PRINCESS PAT" OF FORMER DAYS: A NEW PORTRAIT OF LADY PATRICIA RAMSAY, AT BAGSHOT PARK.

Lady Patricia Ramsay, as this her latest photograph shows, looks as charming as in the days when she was known as Princess Patricia of Connaught, or, more familiarly, "Princess Pat." There was a great demonstration of her popularity

on the occasion of her marriage, in 1919, to Captain the Hon. Alexander Robert Maule Ramsay, R.N., D.S.O., brother of the Earl of Dalhousie. She then relinquished her royal title. They have one son.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ALEXANDER CORBETT.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

SUPPOSE some writer in some newspaper wrote something like this to-morrow: "The truth is that England never has any summer; our climate is notorious everywhere as being nothing but mists and fogs. The great Dumas was a shrewd observer when he made exiles, returning to France from this country, hail with enthusiasm the first sight of the sun." I think that statement, in recent times, would move us just now to a rather curious vein of criticism. The words would not be new or startling; we should be conscious of having read them before; only now we should have read them once too often. We should not find them meaningless; they would have a place in our memory, as having been found applicable at certain periods to certain things. In short, we should admit having heard the joke about the English weather before. But, somehow, at this particular period, we had not expected to hear it again. Perhaps the situation is best summarised by saying that we are not disposed to cry out that fogs are fables, or that proverbs are falsehoods, or that jokes about the weather were never circulated or justified; but simply to cry out: "Where on earth have you been for the last six months?"

Now, that is exactly how I feel in face of half the fashionable controversies of to-day. It seems to me that people, especially progressive people, are simply repeating printed words like stale proverbs, without any reference to the most recent and real events staring at them like the sun in summer. When people say that men are ceasing to believe in miracles, I am conscious, indeed, of having seen the remark everywhere; everywhere except in real life, where I have seen the exact opposite. In real life I have seen more and more men believing in more and more miracles; in many more miracles than I should dream of believing in myself. Just as the sun in heaven is a fact, whether we like it or not, so the Faith Healer and the Medium and the Psychical Research Society are facts, whether we like them or not. Personally, I do not like them very much; neither did I like the hot weather. But just as I wonder in what hole a man can have hidden not to have seen the sun of this summer, so I wonder in what cloister a man can have concealed himself not to have heard of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Of course, I know more or less what is really referred to in the phrase about the supernatural being abandoned. It referred to a particular group in a particular period, and about them it was at least partially true. Taken as a purely personal extract from the diary of Arthur Hugh Clough, or Matthew Arnold in his youth, it would be very largely true. What surprises me, like a denial of the summer sun, is that it should be repeated with particular emphasis at the particular moment when it is quite obviously not true. If a man were to say of the present age that it is crawling with crystal-gazing quacks and mountebank magicians, with professors running after old ghosts and prophets founding new religions, that it is full of every superstition that can delude and degrade the reason, the criticism would have some

reference to the realities of the hour. When a man says that people are believing less and less in the supernatural, I have no impulse except to cry out, as in the other case: "Where on earth have you been for the last six years?"

The plain truth is that there has been a steady advance of the supernatural, a triumphant march of miracles. It is thinly disguised by the fact that science hastened to invent scientific names for the miracles, which it had just been denying as unscientific. If anyone will read the early Victorian allusions to Animal Magnetism, he will find that mesmerism was called impossible because

spiritual, and are now admitted although they are spiritual. Men may have said that it would be impossible to launch a Zeppelin, but nobody said it would be supernatural if it were done. But with these psychological marvels, as with the raising of a ghost or the casting out of a devil, the sceptics did suggest, or even assume, that it would be supernatural if it were done. They only attempted to prove it was natural after it was done.

In this atmosphere of advancing and bewildering psychic manifestations and assertions, I open a newspaper and notice a column with the heading,

"Layman's Task in Religion"; and my eye falls on a phrase like this: "The great majority of the younger men and women of the present time who think seriously have abandoned all belief in the miraculous element in the Bible . . . they deny the possibility of the dislocation in the smallest imaginable fashion of any of the fundamental laws of the universe." I have some doubts about the youth of these young men and young women, but it would not be polite to press the point; especially about the young women. I only know I have met a number of very aged aunts and uncles who repeated the above sentence, with all the solemnity of people reciting a very venerable creed. And when the older people of the older time said that, there was a great deal more to be said for it. I am not going to disentangle the *petitio principii* about the fundamental laws of the universe. It is obvious that nothing can violate the fundamental nature of the universe. But if the nature of the universe be, for instance, a dream, or a drama dependent on a divine will, or merely on a diabolic caprice, it is equally obvious that whether this or that apparent law is occasionally broken depends upon why it is generally observed. You can never be quite certain that water would never flow uphill until you really understand why it generally flows downhill. And I am agnostic enough to confess my ignorance of the ultimate cause, as distinct from the manifest and material cause. But what I am pointing out here is that the modern world is full of new crop of such stories, whether or no they are fancies. It is not much more marvellous that water should



"TO KEEP THE SCOUTS' FLAG FLYING," IN THE ANTARCTIC: PATROL-LEADERS MOONEY (LEFT) AND MARR (RIGHT) WITH SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON, WHO HAS TAKEN THEM WITH HIM IN THE "QUEST."

Sir Ernest Shackleton, who sailed from London in the "Quest" on September 17, on his new Antarctic voyage, took with him two Boy Scouts (chosen from many candidates)—Patrol Leaders Norman Mooney (aged 17), of Kirkwall, Orkney, and J. W. S. Marr (aged 19), of Aberdeen. Before leaving Kirkwall, Mooney had never seen a passenger train. As the "Quest" passed down the river, wireless messages were exchanged with shore stations, and the Scouts were asked to send one. Mooney's reply was: "Many thanks for all your kind wishes. Tell the Boy Scouts of Scotland and England to keep the Scouts' flag flying."

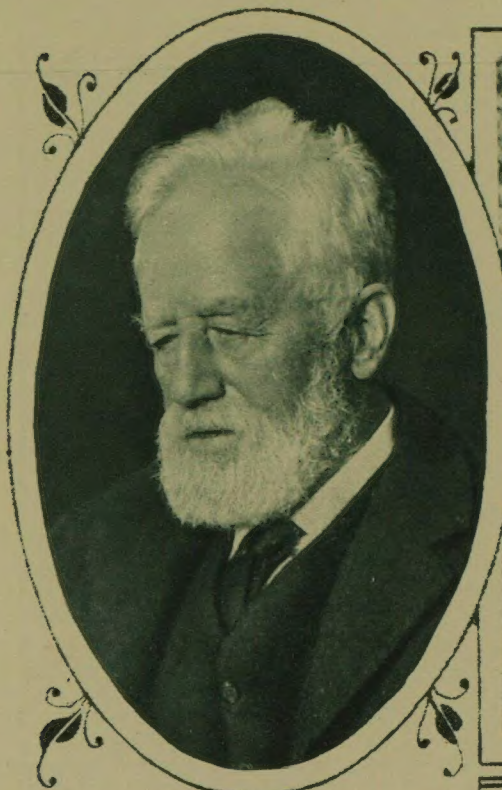
it was miraculous. The men of science suddenly ceased to call it a miracle only because they found it was a fact. It was the same with that mystical communication between soul and soul which they hurriedly called telepathy, in the hope that it would be confused with telegraphy. And a man like Zola would be content to explain a cure at Lourdes by calling it "suggestion"; when a man like Voltaire would have regarded the very suggestion of such suggestion as stark staring supernaturalism. Let it be noted that I am not speaking of miracles merely in the sense of marvels; in the sense that scientific mechanisms like aviation or wireless telegraphy can truly be called marvels. I am speaking of powers purely psychic, powers of the soul or will or mind; powers which were once denied because they were

flow uphill than that water should be found with a divining rod; and there are all sorts of highly modern people going about testifying to the dexterity of the dowser. But this is a very mild and materialistic affair, compared with the miracles which are now asserted in circles much more materialistic. It would seem that these intelligent young people have abandoned all belief in the miraculous element in the Bible, but not in the miraculous element in the boarding-house, in the college common-room, in the Belgravian drawing-room and the Bohemian Club. But I suspect that these young people do not do anything so illogical; in point of fact, I suspect that these young people do not exist. Anyhow, it seems rather a pity (to a romantic mind) that such very young people should make such very old remarks.



# PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

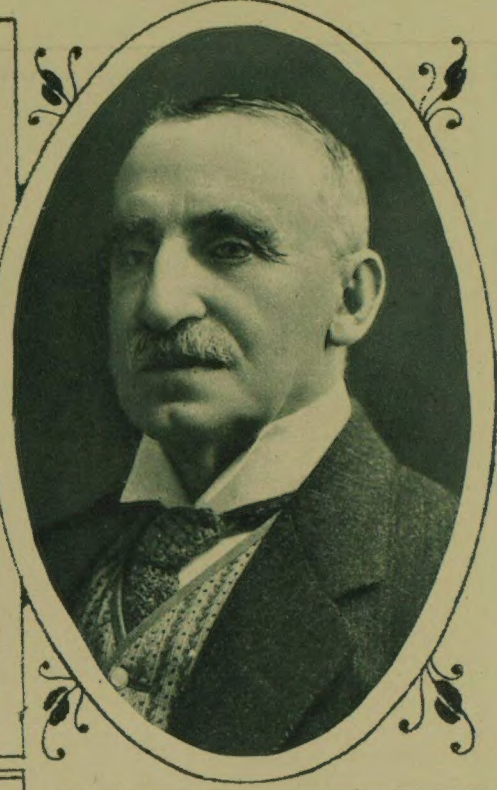
PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSSELL, KEYSTONE, ELLIOTT AND FRY, AND PHOTO NEWS AGENCY.



TWENTY YEARS IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE: THE LATE SIR JOHN BRAMSTON.



TOURING HIS DIOCESE ON FOOT: THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK (RIGHT) WITH HIS CHAPLAIN.



KIPLING'S "DISCOVERER": MR. E. E. MOREAU, MADE A C.B.E.



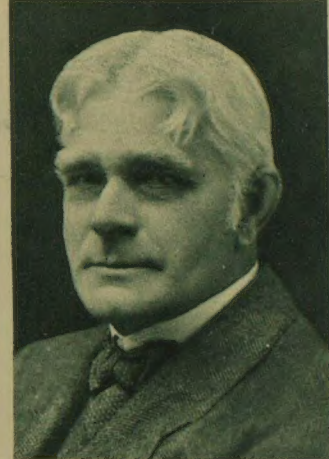
THE DISSIDENT GRAND TRUNK ARBITRATOR: MR. TAFT.



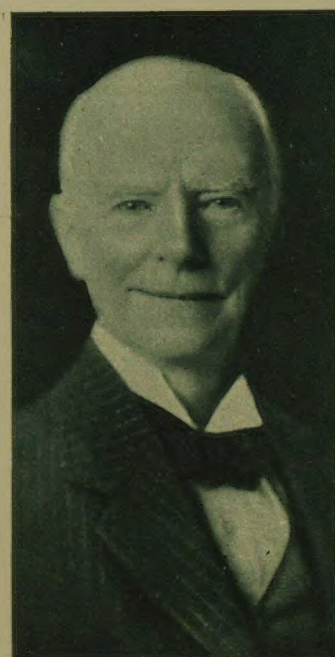
ONE OF THE THREE GRAND TRUNK ARBITRATORS: SIR THOMAS WHITE.



ADVISER TO AN AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN: THE LATE SIR S. PYNE.



A FAMOUS WATER-COLOUR PAINTER: THE LATE MR. A. W. RICH.



SOLICITOR TO H.M. CUSTOMS: THE LATE SIR CHARLES FOLLETT.



OFF TO SCOTLAND TO SEE THE PREMIER ON THE UNEMPLOYED: LABOUR MAYORS OF SHOREDITCH, BATTERSEA, HACKNEY, WOOLWICH, AND FULHAM.



ELECTED M.P. (CONS.) FOR LEWISHAM: SIR P. DAWSON.

The Bishop of Southwark, Dr. C. F. Garbett, started on September 16 on a walking tour through the rural districts of his diocese in Surrey, with his chaplain.—Mr. E. E. Moreau, who has been awarded the C.B.E. for his war services in connection with propaganda in India, is the founder and senior partner of Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Co., the well-known Indian Railway bookstall proprietors and merchants. Many years ago they purchased from the then comparatively unknown author in Allahabad the copyright of, and issued in the old familiar grey paper-covered Wheeler's Indian Railway Library, those famous early volumes of Rudyard Kipling's "Soldiers Three," "Wee Willie Winkie," "Under the Deodars," "The Story of the Gadsbys," and "The Phantom Rickshaw," which, with the subsequent

issue by Messrs. Wheeler through Sampson Low in London in a similar form, first made Kipling's name known to the public outside India.—Mr. W. H. Taft, now Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, and ex-President of the U.S.A., differed from his two colleagues on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Arbitration Board, Sir Thomas White and Sir Walter Cassels. They found that the company's Preference and Common stocks have "no value," while he placed the value higher than the fixed maximum.—Sir Salter Pyne, M.I.C.E., was in the service of the late Amir of Afghanistan, as an engineer, and introduced various industries.—Sir Charles Follett was Solicitor to His Majesty's Customs from 1878 to 1903.



## WHERE A "QUEEN OF HEARTS" SHELTERED: PALACE YARD, COVENTRY.

UNIQUE DRAWINGS MADE IN 1825, LENT BY THE BISHOP OF COVENTRY. PHOTOGRAPH BY THE "TIMES."



AS IT WAS IN 1825: PALACE YARD, COVENTRY, LOOKING NORTH, WITH THE GATEHOUSE AT THE FURTHER END.

"THE house," writes the Bishop of Coventry, "was for a couple of centuries the home of a merchant family named Hopkins, several of whom represented the city in Parliament, but all of whom seemed to have thrown themselves into the civic life of the old town, and put their house at the disposal of visitors of consequence. Possibly both Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots may have come there during their Coventry visits. Certainly Princess Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia and Queen of Hearts, was sheltered there during the scare of the Gunpowder Plot; and James II. resided there, 'wishing to be among his people.' The stately room, with its fine ceiling, still remains where he held his levee, and this is one of the apartments which will be saved if money is forthcoming. The following year Princess Anne, afterwards Queen, and Prince George were guests."



SHOWING JAMES THE SECOND'S CHAMBER OVER THE COLONNADE: PALACE YARD, COVENTRY, LOOKING SOUTH—A DRAWING MADE IN 1825.



AN ARCHITECTURAL GEM OF OLD COVENTRY, FOR WHOSE PRESERVATION THE BISHOP IS APPEALING: PALACE YARD AS IT IS TO-DAY, A HISTORIC RELIC OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

The Bishop of Coventry, the Right Rev. H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, whose diocese was constituted during the war, is appealing to lovers of ancient buildings and the public generally to raise £8000 to preserve an architectural gem of the city known as Palace Yard. "It is so called," he writes, "from the fact that several Royal personages resided or were entertained there in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but in point of fact it is a rare example of a domestic house." It dates partly from the 15th century. After recalling its history as above, the Bishop adds:

"Bad days were ahead of the fine old mansion, and it became an inn under the name of the Golden Horse; then a ladies school; and finally it was let out for small offices. . . . It is unusual to find such artistic work in the Commonwealth, and the more so as the then owner had mortgaged the house to his brother in order to support Charles I., whose escape from Carisbrooke he planned." Help towards the fund may be sent to the Bishop himself, or to the treasurer, Mr. Walter Browett, Bailey Lane, Coventry.



# WITH FULL NAVAL HONOURS: THE PASSING OF "PRINCE LOUIS."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A. AND PHOTOPRESS.



LORD MILFORD HAVEN'S FUNERAL: THE CORTÈGE AT THE ADMIRALTY ARCH.

The procession formed up at Marlborough Gate, and went to Westminster Abbey by way of the Mall, the Admiralty Arch, Whitehall, and Parliament Street.

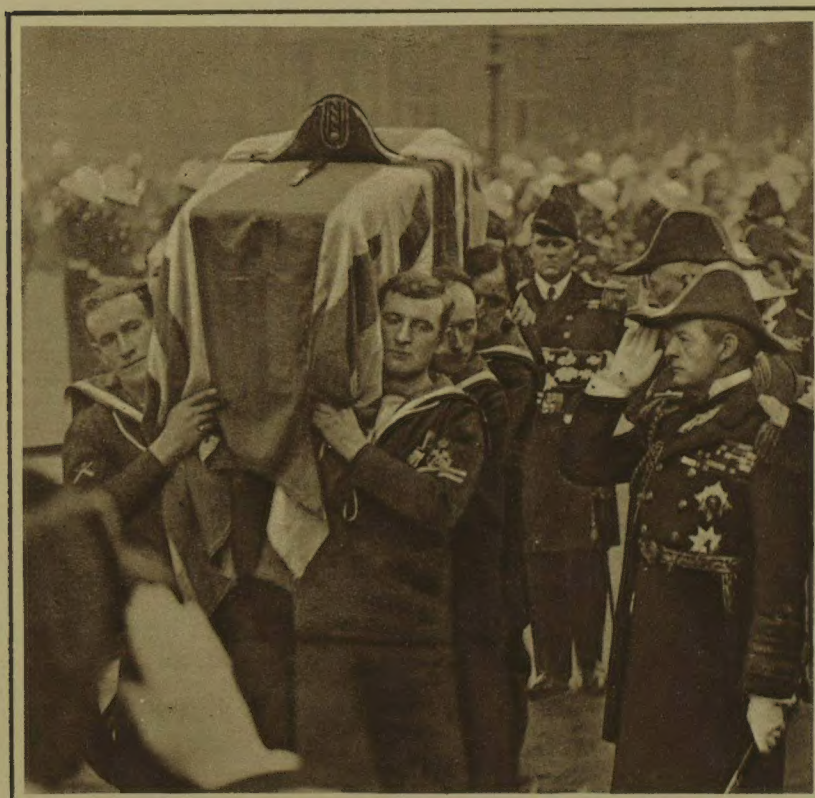


CARRYING THE LATE ADMIRAL'S DECORATIONS: NAVAL OFFICERS FOLLOWING THE GUN-CARRIAGE IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION TO THE ABBEY.

The late Admiral's sword and cocked hat were placed on the coffin, and following the gun-carriage walked Naval officers bearing his various decorations on velvet cushions.



BY THE GRAVE AT WHIPPINGHAM (L. TO R.) THE EARL OF MEDINA, LORD L. MOUNTBATTEN, THE WIDOWED MARCHIONESS, THE COUNTESS OF MEDINA. The Earl of Medina is the late Admiral's eldest son, who succeeds to the Marquessate. Three volleys were fired over the grave by a Naval party, and the "Last Post" was sounded by Naval buglers.



A LAST SALUTE FROM EARL BEATTY (RIGHT), ONE OF THE PALL-BEARERS: BLUEJACKETS BEARING THE COFFIN INTO THE ABBEY.

The pall-bearers were Admirals of the Fleet Earl Beatty, Sir Henry Jackson, Sir Doveton Sturdee, Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Sir William May, and Sir Cecil Burney, Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, and Major-General Herbert Blumberg, R.M.L.I.

## LAST TRIBUTES TO A FAMOUS FIRST SEA LORD: THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE MARQUESS OF MILFORD HAVEN.

The funeral of the late Admiral-of-the-Fleet the Marquess of Milford Haven took place, with full Naval honours, on September 19. The Duke of Connaught, representing the King, and Lord Louis Mountbatten followed the gun-carriage. The Queen was represented by the Marquess of Carisbrooke. After the Abbey service the coffin was placed in a motor-car and taken in procession to Waterloo, whence a special train conveyed it and the mourners to Portsmouth. There guards of honour and a large assemblage of Naval officers received it. Petty officers

from the Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert" carried it to the quarter-deck of the destroyer "Ready," which conveyed it to Cowes. There it was transferred to the Admiralty tug "Emprise" and taken to East Cowes, where Princess Beatrice, Governor of the Isle of Wight, with Princess Marie Louise and the Marchioness of Carisbrooke, awaited it. The last stage of the journey was to Whippingham, where the burial took place, the service being conducted by Bishop Macarthur and the Rector, Canon Judkins.

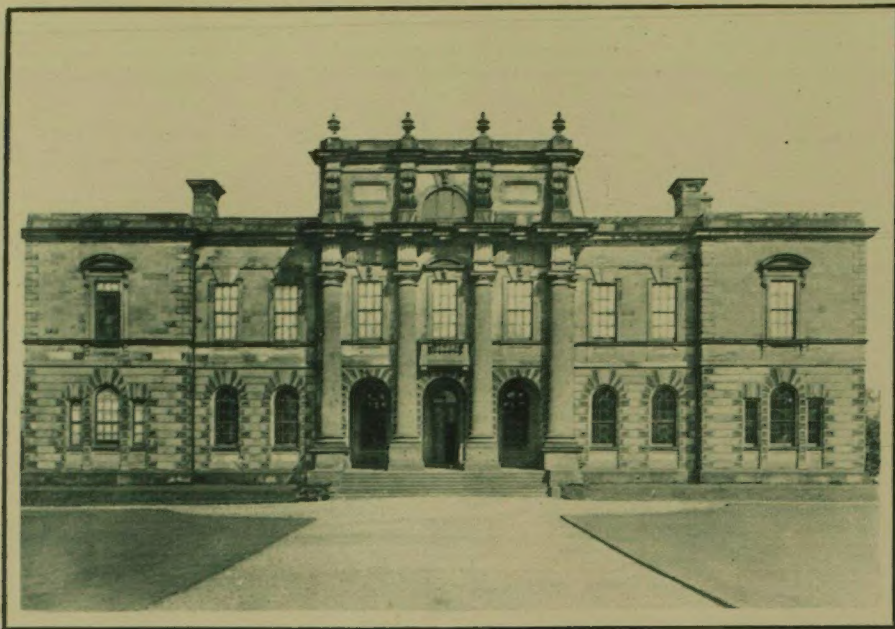


# SOUTH IRELAND'S "CHOSEN LEADER"; AND OTHER NEWS SUBJECTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY VANDYK, TOPICAL, BARRATT, EDWARDS (SELKIRK), AND MORGAN (OXFORD).



SOUTHERN IRELAND'S "CHOSEN LEADER": MR. DE VALERA.



ACQUIRED AS A TEMPORARY PARLIAMENT HOUSE FOR NORTHERN IRELAND, PENDING THE ERECTION OF PERMANENT BUILDINGS: THE ASSEMBLY'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.



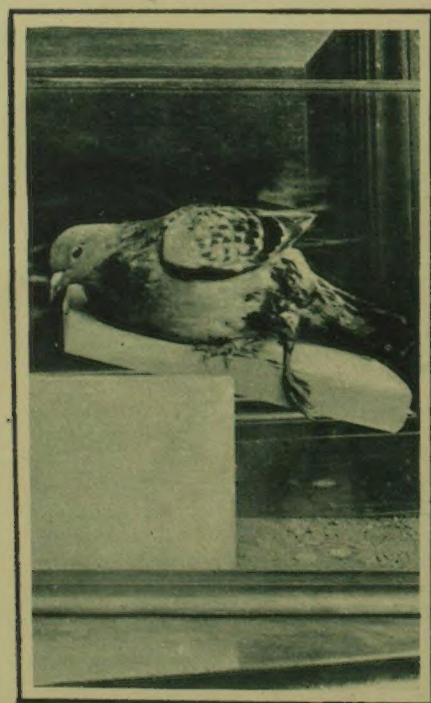
THE WIFE OF THE SINN FEIN LEADER: MRS. DE VALERA.



THE FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL TO RUN ITS OWN RESTAURANT: THE NEWLY-OPENED OFFICIAL "TUCK-SHOP" AT HARROW



INCLUDING EARL HAIG (FIFTH FROM LEFT, STANDING), WHO UNVEILED THE MINTO WAR MEMORIAL: THE MINTO HOUSE-PARTY.



PRESERVED IN THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION: A GALLANT WAR PIGEON.



BOTH RECENTLY IMPRISONED, IN INDIA AND LONDON RESPECTIVELY: MOHAMED ALI AND MR. GEORGE LANSBURY IN CONVERSATION.



THE EARLIEST EUCHARISTIC VESSEL IN USE IN ENGLAND? THE MARSTON CHALICE.

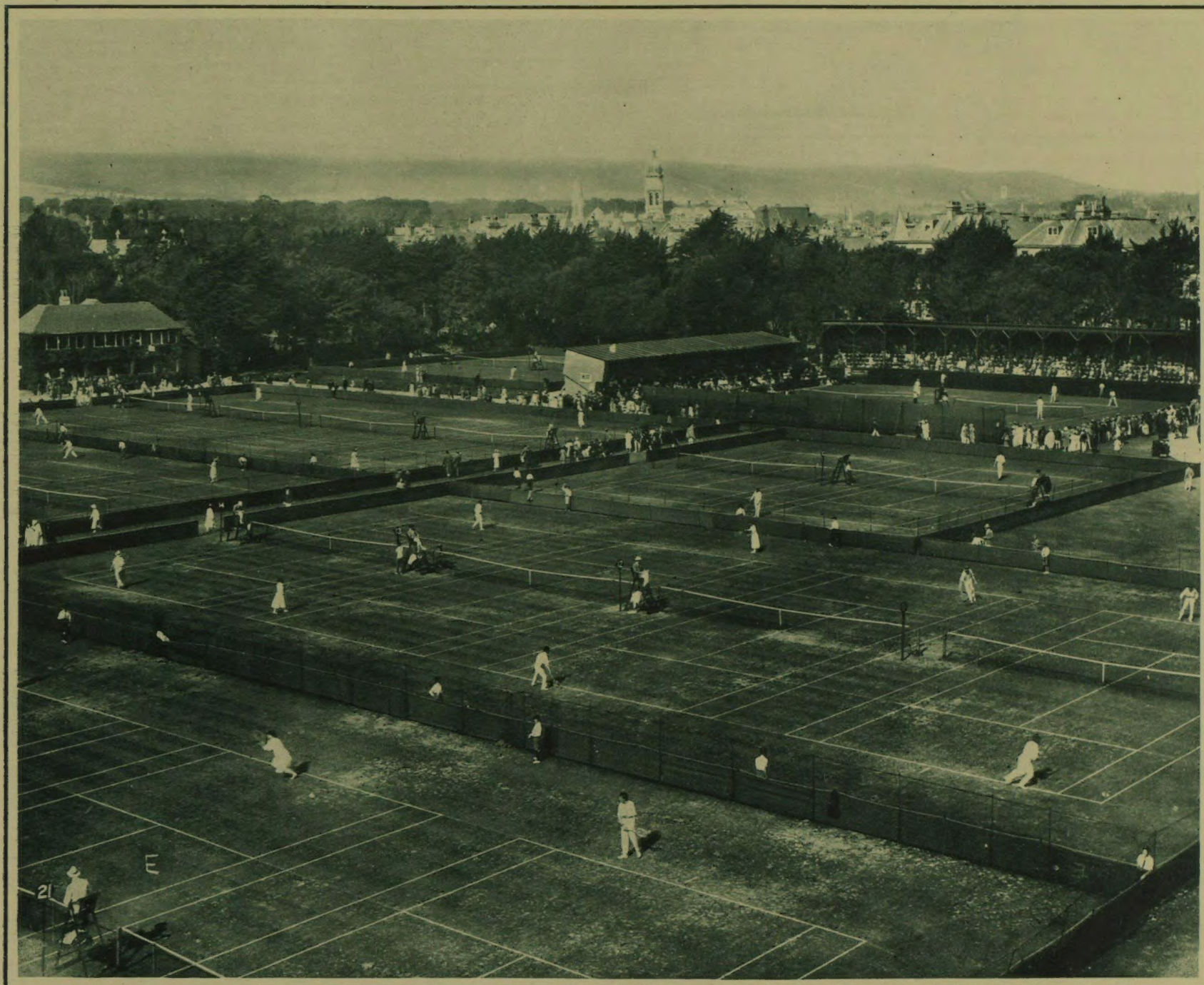
After Mr. Lloyd George cancelled the proposed conference at Inverness on the Irish question, owing to Mr. De Valera's claim that Ireland should enter the discussion as an independent sovereign state, several further messages passed between them. On September 19 Mr. De Valera telegraphed another qualified acceptance of the Premier's invitation.—The Assembly's College at Belfast was opened in 1853 as a training college for the Irish Presbyterian Church.—Harrow School has converted the old Crown and Anchor Inn in the High Street into a school restaurant.—The Minto house-party group shows, left to right (standing), the Duke of Buccleuch, Mr. Bertram Talbot, the Dowager Countess of

Antrim, the Earl of Minto, Earl Haig, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Countess of Ellesmere, Mr. Clapperton (sculptor), and Miss Crook; (seated) the Countess of Minto and the Dowager Countess of Minto.—Pigeon No. 2709 of the IX. Corps died of wounds. Though shot in flight, it struggled home after nine hours.—Mahomed Ali and his elder brother, Shaukat Ali, the well-known Indian agitators, whose aim is Pan-Islamism, were arrested on September 14.—Mr. George Lansbury was imprisoned in connection with Poplar's refusal to levy L.C.C. rates.—The chalice at Marston, near Oxford, belongs to a date before 1478. It is of gilded silver, 5 7-8th inches high. One of three talbot-dogs at the base is broken off.

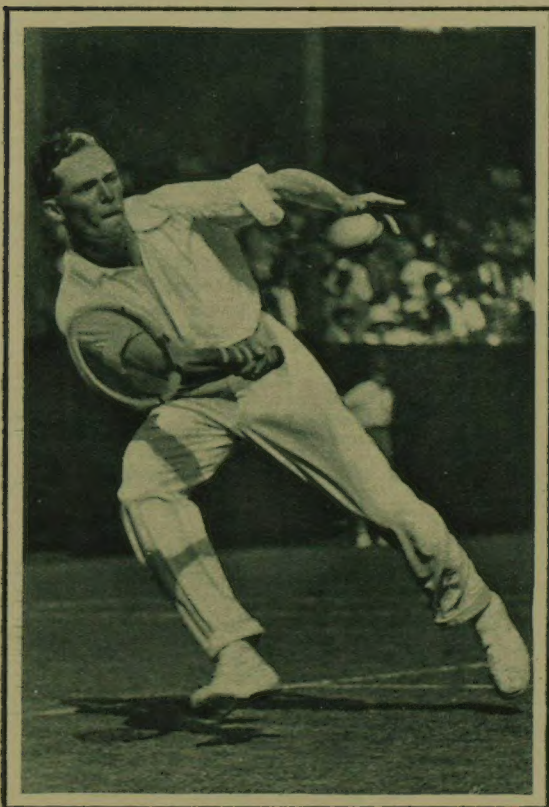


# LAWN-TENNIS BY THE SEA: SOUTH OF ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A.



A SEASIDE "WIMBLEDON": A GENERAL VIEW OF THE LAWN-TENNIS COURTS IN DEVONSHIRE PARK, EASTBOURNE, DURING THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS TOURNAMENT.



SOUTH OF ENGLAND CHAMPION IN THE OPEN SINGLES: MR. B. I. C. NORTON IN PLAY.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND CHAMPION IN THE LADIES' OPEN SINGLES: MISS RYAN AT EASTBOURNE.

PLAYING AGAINST THE CHAMPION IN THE SEMI-FINAL OF THE OPEN SINGLES: THE HON. C. CAMPBELL.

Some first-rate players took part in the Eastbourne lawn-tennis week, which concluded on September 17, with the final rounds of the South of England Championships Tournament. There was a gusty wind blowing, which would sometimes lengthen the carry of a ball by ten feet, and sometimes almost stop it. The Open Singles were won by Mr. B. I. C. Norton, who, after a hard struggle, beat Mr. M. Sleem by three sets to two. The games were 0-6, 6-4,

5-7, 6-2 and 6-3. Mr. Sleem has been described as "the player with the surest return in lawn-tennis." In the semi-final, Mr. Norton beat the Hon. C. Campbell by 7-5, 7-5. The Ladies' Open Singles were won by Miss Ryan, the holder, who in the final beat Mrs. Peacock by 6-0, 6-3. The Open Doubles were won by the Hon. C. Campbell and Mr. A. D. Prebble. In the Veterans' Singles (All England Championship) Mr. M. J. G. Ritchie beat Mr. R. J. McNair.



# MEMORIALS; AIR RACES; LIFE-BOATS; THE "ALMANZORA"; THE "QUEST."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PHOTOPRESS, L.N.A., SPECIAL PRESS, AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



AYLESBURY HEROES COMMEMORATED: LORD LINCOLNSHIRE UNVEILING A WAR MEMORIAL.



ON THE FALL OF THE FLAG: THE START OF THE CLUB HANDICAP IN THE AEROPLANE RACE MEETING AT CROYDON AERODROME.



"THROUGH TRIAL TO TRIUMPH": THE FINSBURY WAR MEMORIAL UNVEILED.



A MOTOR-DRIVEN LIFEBOAT: THE "DUNLEARY," ONE OF THE LATEST TYPE NOW SUPPLIED BY THE NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.



ASHORE NEAR LISBON, BUT SINCE REFLOATED: THE R.M.S.P. LINER "ALMANZORA," WITH STEAM-TUGS THAT WENT TO HER AID.



THE GATE OF ADVENTURE: THE LITTLE "QUEST," WITH SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON AND HIS GALLANT COMRADES ON BOARD, PASSING UNDER TOWER BRIDGE AT THE START OF HER 30,000-MILE ANTARCTIC VOYAGE.

At Aylesbury on September 15 the War Memorial Cross to 260 men of that town who fell in the war was unveiled by the Marquess of Lincolnshire, Lord Lieutenant of Bucks.—On the same day the Mayor of Finsbury (Sir Henry Barton) unveiled a War Memorial to men of the 11th London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles) and the Honourable Artillery Company. It stands in Spa Green Gardens, Rosebery Avenue, and was designed by Mr. Thomas Rudge. One of the inscriptions reads "Through Trial to Triumph."—An experimental aeroplane race meeting was held by the Royal Aero Club at the Croydon Aerodrome on September 17, to see whether

more people would attend there than at Hendon. Some 4000 were present. The Club Handicap, for Avro machines, was won by Mr. F. G. M. Sparks, on an Avro biplane with Renault engine. He won two other races.—The R.M.S.P. liner "Almanzora" grounded in a fog on September 7 near Lisbon while homeward bound from Buenos Ayres, and was later refloated. The 1200 passengers were transhipped to the "Orcoma."—Sir Ernest Shackleton had a great send-off when he started in his little ship, the "Quest," from London Bridge on September 17, on his new expedition to the Antarctic.



## THE *COUP-DE-GRACE*: THE END OF A DEER-STALK IN ARRAN.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



DEER-STALKING WITH THE MARQUESS OF GRAHAM'S PARTY IN THE ISLE OF ARRAN: READY TO GIVE THE *COUP-DE-GRACE* TO A WOUNDED STAG (SEEN BESIDE A ROCK ON THE LEFT IN THE MIDDLE DISTANCE).

In the case of a stationary stag that has been wounded and followed, the alternatives are to wait for it to rise, which may mean tedious delay, or to give it the *coup-de-grâce* by a shot through the head. When a stag has been hit but recovers himself, it is advisable to remain hidden and try to see, by means of the glass, where he is wounded. Generally he will make for water near good cover, in order to hide there, and can then be easily stalked. It is remarkable

how close a wounded stag will lie, and in how small a hole he can conceal himself. If he has been hit in such a way that he cannot rise, but is still strong, especially if he is sitting up and can use his forelegs, it is dangerous to come within reach of his horns, as he will stab furiously. It has been found that a deer's eyes can be distinctly seen up to a distance of 80 yards, and his ears as far as 150 yards. The shot is usually taken within 200 yards.



FROM THE FIRST "SPYING" TO THE RETURN WITH THE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY



THE FIRST STAGE IN THE DAY'S WORK: SPYING FOR DEER ON AM-BEYON.

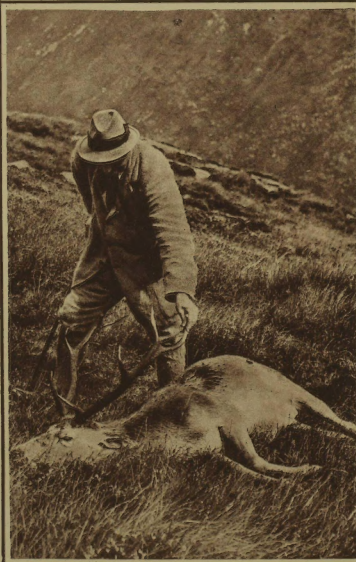


THE MARQUESS OF GRAHAM'S DEER-STALKING PARTY IN THE ISLE OF ARRAN: SPYING UP GLEN ROSA FOR DEER ON THE HILLS THREE MILES AWAY.



ARRIVED AT LAST WITHIN RANGE OF THE QUARRY: TAKING AIM AT THE STAG AFTER A SUCCESSFUL STALK IN GLEN ROSA, ISLE OF ARRAN.

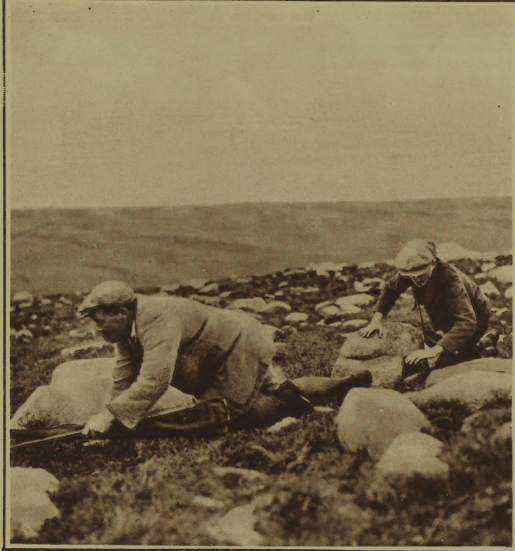
The first step in deer-stalking is to search the hills with glasses or telescope for the whereabouts of the quarry. "Spying" is not so easy as it looks, for it needs a highly-trained eye to detect the slight movements on the hills in the distance, which indicate the presence of the deer. They have to be stalked up wind, or on a side wind, so that they may not get scent of their pursuers. In approaching them great care has to be taken not to move in such a way as to be visible to the deer. In an interesting article in the "Encyclopædia of Sport," Mr. Augustus Grimbles writes: "In creeping downhill, let the feet go first. In very flat crawls, punt yourself along with the elbows, and be careful to keep the legs straight. . . . Do not move as if 'playing at bear' with children, for in that style your tail will be a good bit higher than your



THE RESULT OF THE STALK: EXAMINING A FINE STAG OF TEN POINTS FALLEN TO THE GUN.

"BAG": A DAY'S DEER-STALKING IN THE HILLS OF ARRAN.

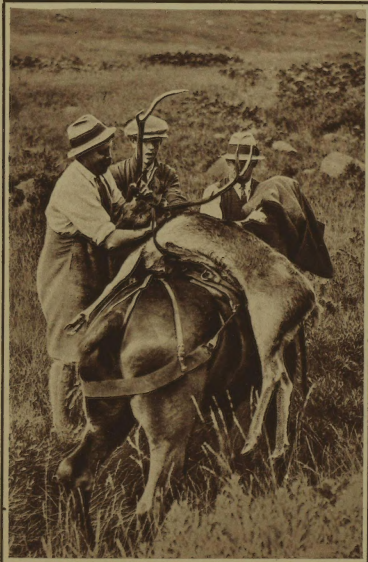
SPORT AND GENERAL.



WHERE "A CROCODILE-LIKE MOTION" IS NECESSARY: A CRAWL TOWARDS THE QUARRY AMONG THE BOULDERS OF AM-BEYON, A HILL IN THE ISLE OF ARRAN.



TAKING COVER AS THEY ASCEND: A STIFF CLIMB TO THE TOP OF AM-BEYON.



PREPARING FOR THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY: MAKING FAST THE DEAD STAG TO A PONY'S BACK.



THE END OF A DAY'S DEER-STALKING IN THE ISLE OF ARRAN: CROSSING THE BURN IN GLEN ROSA WITH THE PONY CARRYING THE DEAD STAG.

head, which is a sight that deer will not stay long to admire. Keep nearly flat; place the hands far in front and well apart; stretch the legs at nearly full length; turn out the feet, and then, with knees hardly touching the earth, you will acquire a crocodile-like motion to which you will soon get used. . . . Never crawl over a boulder or hillock, or anything to bring you into the skyline—creep slowly round all such obstacles, and you will rarely be detected. . . . No stag should be fired at if over 200 yards away, but when the light is good, and he is broadside on, he should be killed at that distance." Stags usually leave the hinds at the age of three, and take to the high hills. The antlers develop very rapidly: they are usually shed in March, and by the end of July are again fully grown, though covered with velvet. During August the velvet is shed.



## AN EXAMPLE BRITAIN MIGHT FOLLOW: ORGANISED

PHOTOGRAPH BY



## LIFE-SAVING CLUBS ON AUSTRALIAN BEACHES.

SPECIAL PRESS.



PARADING WITH THEIR FLAG-BEARERS, BELT-MEN, AND LIFE-LINE WINCH-CARRIERS:

The bathing tragedies that occur every summer round our coasts might be greatly lessened if life-saving were organised here as it is in Australia, where bathing is an immensely popular sport. Strangely enough, the Australian life-saving clubs are affiliated to an English parent body, of which, however, little is heard in this country. It is very different at Sydney, where there are some twenty bathing beaches within a radius of fifteen miles, some having municipal bathing-sheds that can accommodate 10,000 people. Expert swimmers are numerous, and they form voluntary life-saving clubs, regularly organised, with elected officials and constant practice days. There is great emulation among them, and competitions are held to test their efficiency. Our photograph shows seven of the principal clubs in New South Wales parading before the judges, with the reels, or winches, on which life-lines are wound. The flag-bearers in front are carrying the banners of their respective clubs, and behind them come the belt-men, wearing lifebelts. These are the

A DISPLAY BY LIFE-SAVING CLUBS AT A SURF CARNIVAL ON BONDI BEACH, SYDNEY.

finest and strongest swimmers, who will brave any sea to effect a rescue. Points are awarded to the best-drilled squads, and immediately afterwards an Alarm Reel Race tests their merits in life-saving. These surf carnivals are held frequently in summer and draw enormous crowds. At ordinary times, during the bathing season, the clubs station themselves on the beach with their apparatus in readiness. If an alarm is raised they instantly get to work. One man races into the sea with a life-line, as the winch spins round, and others follow, taking up the line at intervals behind him. Within a few seconds a string of strong swimmers is dashing through the water towards the drowning bather. When the leading rescuer has reached him, the others let go the line and swim clear. Rescuer and rescued are quickly pulled in, and first-aid "treatment for the apparently drowned" is promptly applied. The whole incident is over in five or ten minutes, and a life has been saved which would otherwise certainly have been lost.





# The World of the Theatre



By J. T. GREIN.

IF you want a real treat, the very thing to shake you up after the limpness of this all too blessed summer, wend your paces to the Playhouse, and be shaken, thrilled, shocked, puzzled, amused, entertained, stimulated by the cleverest melodrama that America has ever sent us. Channing Pollock's "Sign on the Door" is by no means common stuff. The complicated story runs on a splendid gradient—as excitingly as those wonderful cog-wheel railways in the Alps. The characters, if a little eccentric and flamboyant—as people often are yonder—have vitality, and there is a last act which for punch and interest is rare to beat. It is a complete and minute reconstruction of American police methods previous to the application of the Third Degree. It is this part of the plot, in which Commissioner Dougherty, of the New York Police, had a very palpable hidden hand, which is the crux of the play. Nor is it mere theatrical device, but so highly instructive that I would commend it to our magistrates and members of the C.I.D.

As a rule, trial scenes on the stage are to be taken with the traditional grain of salt. Something of reality has to be sacrificed to a romantic end. Not so in "The Sign on the Door." It is as truthful as the daily occurrences in Commissioners' offices in New York. The Inspector called upon to unravel the *prima-facie* aspect of the

play. In a way, it is a triumph of the dictum of old Sarcey, France's yet unreplaced prince of critics: "The Drama is the art of preparation." Here



A NEW LEADING LADY IN MUSICAL COMEDY: MISS DOROTHY DICKSON, PLAYING SALLY OF THE ALLEY IN "SALLY," AT THE WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.

Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.

everything occurs before our eyes; yet so dexterously are we led from climax to climax that our very acquaintance with the details of the action kindles our interest and expectation as to how the solution will be reached. Let me add that, in the part of the long-suffering heroine, Miss Gladys Cooper displayed unwonted emotion and dramatic power. Her career would form an interesting study of practice and perseverance on the stage gradually awakening latent possibilities. Two other admirable portrayals were the villain of Mr. Leslie Faber, a gentleman criminal of exquisite manners and rare composure; and the Inspector of Mr. Leeman, whose trenchant diction was as intense as the cross-examination of one of those K.C.'s whose performances at the Bar sometimes dwarf the efforts of the theatre.

In "Woman to Woman" Mr. Michael Morton has proved once more what we all know, that he is a clever dramatist, and that, if he would, he could give us a play of high dramatic value. During the first two acts, we thought that he attempted in all earnest to give us a fine problem play; later on, he dissolved his beginnings in the more dulcet waters of sentimentality. The last act should have been played to the strains of "Roses of Picardy." The happy ending was as sweet as it was false. Does Mr. Morton really believe that a child wrenched at four or five years of age from its mother would remember nothing of its earliest days? The crowd, enamoured of facile fiction, swallows such improbabilities, even as it loves the impossible words of sentimental ballads; but those who think, even in the theatre, demur, and that is fatal to our enjoyment. Another thing which disturbed our pleasure was the author's misinterpretation of the character of a French

woman. He would have us believe that the dancer, well endowed, and with all the world at her feet, would give up her love-child for the sake of a name. Surely any *Française* would scorn the idea, for in France maternity is the most sacred of duties, the virtue of virtues. In a country decimated by war, the child is the most precious belonging, and not for all the world would a mother surrender her child, forsooth, under condition never to see it again!

Again the proposition does not concern the ordinary playgoer, but it is intensely disconcerting to those who know France, and do not merely judge its women from an angle of Montmartre, which every Frenchman *bien-né* looks upon as caricature for the benefit of strangers. It is a pity that Mr. Morton has allowed his desire to write a play for the theatre run away with the excellent and dramatic idea which formed its basis. Had he made the dancer anything but French, and had he found a more plausible solution, he would have given us a play of real value—we felt that all the time, even when we disagreed. But now it would seem hardly worth while to discuss its ethics, since theatricality blurred the human issues. The play, too, would have gained in interest if the heroine had not been played by Miss Willette Kershaw of America on the lines of Doris Keane



THE DRUNKEN TINKER OF "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" MADE THE CENTRAL FIGURE OF A ROMANTIC DRAMA: MR. MATHESON LANG AS AN IDEALISED CHRISTOPHER SLY IN THE PLAY OF THAT NAME AT THE NEW THEATRE.

Sly, made to believe he is a lord come to his senses after years of madness, is bewildered by the gold he is said to possess.—[Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.]

crime-story actually performs in camera what in this country is conducted by the magistrate in public. He inspects the premises; he builds, as it were, a scene-plot of the crime; he examines every piece of furniture, every object in the room. Then he calls witnesses, and subjects them to a cross-examination so acute and so insinuating that, before our eyes, we see the spinning of the web; slowly, minutely, relentlessly, skein intertwines skein, and before he is half-through we clearly perceive the spider caught in the web. But—and that is the excitement of the act—as truth is stranger than fiction, when we are convinced (although, having seen the events, we know better) that logically and technically the crime-investigator is right, a mere detail destroys the beautiful structure of theory and proves that Blind Justice often errs like man.

It is this ingenuity of dramatic construction which constitutes the chief merit of this



AN AMERICAN ACTRESS NEW TO LONDON: MISS WILETTE KERSHAW AS DELORYSE, WITH MISS MARIE VINTEN AS LITTLE DAVY, IN "WOMAN TO WOMAN," AT THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.

in "Romance." She is evidently an actress of great experience and high spirits. Her comedy scenes were pleasant enough, but oh! her pathos, with an accent which sounded anything but real, and became tedious in its dwelling on one and the same note. Must we really go to America to find actresses for such parts? Are we so poverty-stricken that no actress, English or Franco-British, can be found in our midst to do justice to a character which is often elementary in all its aspects? Truly, I am no Chauvinist, and the first to applaud the things which Americans do better than we over here (see above!), but so long as the *Telegraph* is every Thursday peopled with tombstones of scores of players who are "resting" against their will, I shall repeat the warning: Don't seek abroad what is ready for you at home! Fortunately there were Miss Henrietta Watson and Mr. Arthur Wontner in the cast to console our home-pride, and splendidly did they uphold the standard.



ONE OF THE BEST ITEMS IN THE CHAUV-SOURIS PROGRAMME AT THE LONDON PAVILION: THE PARADE OF WOODEN SOLDIERS.

Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.



# COSTUME AND SCENE CHANGED BY COLOURED LIGHT: STAGE MAGIC.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CECIL KING.



First Scene — The Valley of Echoes.



Second Scene — The Indian Temple.

1. AS THE SCENE FIRST APPEARS, AT THE LONDON HIPPODROME: "THE VALLEY OF ECHOES"—A DAYLIGHT MOUNTAIN VIEW, WITH A BROWN-BEARDED MAGICIAN AND A DARK-HAIRED GIRL IN MODERN DRESS.

M. Adrian Samoiloff's wonderful new method of instantaneous scene-changing and costume-changing by an alteration of colour in the lighting, is demonstrated in "The Peep Show," at the Hippodrome. The transformation is effected without moving a scrap of scenery or requiring any changes of dress, and the characters move about as in an ordinary play. "The Valley of Echoes" opens with a daylight view in the mountains, with two characters, a girl with dark hair in a dark skirt and a sleeveless silk jumper: and a magician, also in dark clothes with a brown beard. Suddenly a different-coloured light is switched on, and the valley is turned into an Indian temple, with a fire and a hanging lamp, and in the background the moon-lit sky at night. The two characters are also trans-

2. AN INSTANTANEOUS CHANGE: THE SCENE TRANSFORMED BY M. SAMOILOFF'S COLOUR-LIGHTING INTO AN INDIAN TEMPLE AT NIGHT; WITH WHITE-BEARDED PRIEST AND FAIR-HAIRED GIRL, IN EASTERN DRESS.

formed: the heroine now has fair hair, and her dress becomes an Oriental costume with light-patterned skirt, while the magician is seen in a striped gown, with a white beard. Other characters appear. The scene suddenly changes back to the valley, and they are all in modern dress. M. Samoiloff describes his method as a harmony between lines, lights, and colours. The changes depend on the colour-scheme plus the combination of coloured lights. The actual chemical composition of some colours—as opposed to others—contributes greatly to the effect. "Dazzle" camouflage, by which a form is altered by the direction of lines in a pattern, likewise comes into play. The method has been worked out scientifically by spectrum analysis.—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## A ROYAL LADY FORDING A RIVER: THE SPORTING ENGLISH QUEEN OF SPAIN.



FOLLOWING THE TRAIL IN A MOUNTED PAPER-CHASE; THE QUEEN OF SPAIN LEADING THE FIELD OVER A ROUGH COURSE.

In the photograph reproduced above, the Queen of Spain (second from right and facing the camera) is shown leading the "field" in a mounted "paper-chase" on the estates of the Duke of Albuquerque at Algete. Her brother, the Marquess of Carisbrook, and the Marchioness were also members of the party. The incident shows the sporting manner in which the English Queen of Spain, like her husband, King Alfonso, is "carrying on" during the holiday intervals snatched from official routine, and is particularly

interesting in view of the grave internal and colonial troubles which the Monarchy of Spain is facing at the present time. "Princess Ena," daughter of Princess Beatrice, married the King of Spain in 1906, and has six children. Like most Englishwomen, she is very fond of all out-door sports, and, besides being a good horse-woman, is also particularly keen on lawn-tennis.



## BOOKS OF THE DAY

By J. D. SYMON.

**B**ARON TRENCCK, that determined prison-breaker and memoir-writer, would have been interested in Captain A. J. Evans's book, "THE ESCAPING

CLUB" (The Bodley Head; 7s. 6d.), and perhaps a little envious, for the Baron, although ingenious and daring, never had the British flying officer's good fortune to get clear away. Captain Evans says modestly as a last word to his first great adventure, that although he and his friend Lieutenant Buckley were among the few English officers who escaped from Germany, there were many others who tried to escape more often, who took more risks, who were at least as skilful, but who had not the luck, and consequently never tasted the fruits of success. He holds that a fair share of luck is essential to such attempts. All the same, this famous Hampshire cricketer and flying-man showed a resource and ability in giving

story of the siege and fall of Kut, as he saw it, and of his subsequent captivity with the Turks. The document gains in interest and historical value from the fact that it was actually written on the spot and at the time, and the author wisely declined to recast or "write it

nevertheless, known its own periods of stress and strife. "THE SILK INDUSTRY," by Sir Frank Warner (Drane; 42s.), is an elaborate history of silk-weaving in the United Kingdom from its first beginnings down to the present day. Even so great an expert as the author was surprised as his work proceeded to find that the small volume he originally projected would not suffice, as he discovered that the silk industry was at one time and in one form or another carried on throughout a very wide area, and at places hitherto unsuspected of having had any connection with it. Hence the extent of a book that may be called almost monumental.

Although Saxon and Celtic chronicles contain hints of silken fabrics, these could not have been the product of local industry. Woven silk came to Northern Europe by way of Italy and Sicily, where Oriental weavers settled in the twelfth



A FAMOUS ANGLO-INDIAN GENERAL TURNED AUTHOR: BRIG.-GEN. R. E. H. DYER, C.B.

General Dyer's book, "The Raiders of the Sarhad" (H. F. and G. Witherby), is described as "the account of a campaign of arms and bluff against the brigands of the Persian-Baluchi border during the Great War." General Dyer will be remembered in connection with Amritsar.

Photograph by Vandyk.

Fritz the slip that may very well be regarded as a makeweight in the scale of good-fortune. He has a good story to tell and he tells it with the skill of a capable novelist.

Captured by the Germans, owing to a failure of his engine, on July 16, 1916, Captain Evans was sent first to Clausthal in the Harz Mountains. In that camp prisoners were well treated, as prison-camps went, but he got "such an overpowering aversion to being ordered about by the Germans," that he began to plan an escape. This came very near success; he made the Dutch frontier, but ran into a sentry at the last moment. After the usual formalities and some painful informalities, he found himself in the Strafe-Camp, Fort No. 9, at Ingolstadt, a place that raised the desire for freedom to the highest power. The chance for the last dash came during a railway journey. At a given moment a compartment full of prisoners simultaneously took down their traps from the rack in so cunning a manner as to smother the sentry's vision, and in the confusion Captain Evans and Mr. Buckley dropped through the window on to the line. It was a neat performance deserving success. After eighteen days of toils and perils they reached Switzerland. The adventures are qualified with a running commentary on men and things, shrewdly observed. With the German the author had a knack of getting on very well. Fritz who had been in the front line was always a better fellow than Fritz who had a post in the back areas; and he was not lacking in chivalry, as was proved by his welcome to Lieutenant Buckley, who had dropped the R.A.F. wreath in honour of Immelmann. A rattling tale ends with a shorter section recounting Captain Evans's second capture and escape, this time in Palestine. This is the sort of war-book that does not seem out-of-date.

Equally welcome is another volume issued by the same publisher, who has made a distinctive little "corner" in secrets of the military prison-house. In "THE SECRETS OF A KUTITE" (The Bodley Head; 8s. 6d.), Captain E. O. Mousley, R.F.A., tells the



AUTHOR OF "PASTICHE AND PREJUDICE": MR. A. B. WALKLEY, THE FAMOUS DRAMATIC CRITIC OF THE "TIMES."

Mr. Walkley's new book of essays on drama and literature has just been published by Messrs. Heinemann.

Photograph by Lafayette.

up" in any way. The story has grim enough episodes, but through it all runs that spirit of indomitable gaiety and "larkiness" that the young British officer keeps alive in the hottest and hardest places. In duration at Kastamuni, Captain Mousley started a fortnightly paper called *Smoke*, a comic journal with a serious corner. Some of the pages, reproduced in the book, should be set, in any future history of the Press, beside the piquancies of that famous casual, *The Ladysmith Lyre*, or the first of the regularly authorised field news-sheets, *The Bloemfontein Friend*, on the staff of which Mr. Kipling played the sub-editorial Trojan as well as contributor.

Two books full of the echoes of war call for some relief, and that is forthcoming in a goodly volume devoted to one of the most interesting of the arts of peace, an art and craft that has,



AUTHOR OF A NEW BOOK, "WEIRD ISLANDS," AND RECENTLY KNIGHTED BY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS: CHEVALIER JEAN DE BOSSCHÈRE.

The Chevalier Jean de Bosschère is well known as a poet, writer, critic, and illustrator. His books are all illustrated by himself.

Photograph by E. O. Hoppe.



ILLUSTRATOR OF A NEW EDITION OF "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA": THE LATE MR. CLAUD LOVAT FRASER.

Messrs. Heinemann have published a new edition of "The Beggar's Opera," with illustrations by the late Mr. Claud Lovat Fraser. There is an appreciation by Mr. John Drinkwater.

century. The first actual reference to silk in the English Statute Book occurs in 1363, when women workers in silk were exempted from the enactment that "handycraftsmen shall use but one mystery"; that is, they must not deal in or work at more than one particular class of goods or manufacture. There is no record of the number of silk-weavers then in England, but it is certain that they produced only the plainest kind of fabrics. The richer stuffs were imported from Italy.

The second statutory reference is dated 1455, when it was ordained that "No wrought silk belonging to the mystery of silk women shall be brought into this realm by way of merchandise during five years." Both these references show that the early workers were women. Silk-weaving was referred to specifically as a "virtuous occupation for women." It is common knowledge that this art and mystery in its finer developments was established in this country by refugees from the Netherlands and from France. Sir Frank Warner traces the origins of the communities of Spitalfields, Norwich, and Canterbury. For purity of fabric and beauty of design the name of Spitalfields became pre-eminent. This reputation still holds good, but the parish of Christ Church is to-day connected but slightly with silk manufacture. Still, a few true "Spitalfields" weavers, descendants of the original Huguenot settlers, linger on in adjoining neighbourhoods.

The illustrations call for a special remark. They include early pictures from illuminated MSS., specimens of famous designs, scenes past and present at great centres of the silk industry—such as the old print of Braintree Market, and the charming photograph of the old Weavers' House, Canterbury—looms ancient and modern, processes, portraits of eminent craftsmen and facsimiles of an Apprenticeship Indenture, and of the Charter granted to the Weavers' Company by Henry II. about 1155. The book comes very near being an encyclopædia of the silk industry, and would be all the more useful if the Index were fuller.



# RUSSIAN FANTASY SEEN IN BELGIAN ART: THE "CHAUVE-SOURIS."

DRAWINGS BY M. JEAN DE BOSSCHÈRE.

*A Jean de Bosschère sees The Chauve-Souris.*



*"The Sudden Death of a Horse; or, the Greatness of the Russian Soul"*



*"Katinka": An Old Polka of the Sixties.*



*"A Parade of Wooden Soldiers."*

"CHAUVE-SOURIS" EPISODES AT THE LONDON PAVILION ILLUSTRATED BY A WELL-KNOWN BELGIAN  
AUTHOR-ARTIST: IMPRESSIONS BY M. JEAN DE BOSSCHÈRE.

Three of the most charming items in the "Chauve-Souris" programme, which has attracted all London to the Pavilion, are here represented in a style that is quite in keeping with their own spirit. M. Jean de Bosschère, a portrait of whom appears on our "Books of the Day" page in this number, is well known both in his native land of Belgium and over here as a poet, prose-writer, and critic, as well as a delightful illustrator of his own books. His new book, "Weird Islands," has just been announced as due for publication this month. He was recently created

a Chevalier by the King of the Belgians. Of the above scenes, "The Sudden Death of a Horse" is a dramatic incident by A. Tchekhoff designed by Rémisoff. Lovers in flight are interrupted by the collapse of an old cab-horse. The husband offers recompense to the driver, who declines it, saying how glad he is to support the cause of virtue. "Katinka" shows the spoiled daughter of Russian merchants dancing and singing to an old polka tune. The décor is by Soudeikine. That for the Parade of Wooden Soldiers is by Rémisoff, after Narbout.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## FORGOTTEN WONDERS OF ANTIQUITY IN THE LAND OF

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL TREASURE TROVE IN KEMALIST LANDS: NEW ITALIAN DISCOVERIES.

BY PROFESSOR FEDERICO HALDHERR.

ONE of the most tempting problems raised by the latest archaeological explorations in Crete is that of the origin of the Minoan civilisation and of its earliest relations with those of the Eastern and the Southern countries of the Mediterranean. Libya—to say nothing of Egypt— and Anatolia have been suggested as two possible spreading-centres of many elements in early Cretan culture and religion; and, even assuming that Minoan civilisation, as a whole, represents an indigenous product of the island, it is difficult, in the present state of archaeological research, to deny the influence more or less, of both East and South in its earlier stage of development.

This question has most interested the Italian archaeologists, chiefly since the occupation of Cyrenaica and the establishment of Italian administration in Rhodes and the islands opposite the Southern Anatolian coast. At Cyrene, as we know, they are already developing a large scheme of excavations, not only to search for Greek and Roman monuments, but with the final object of reaching and investigating the prehistoric or early Libyan strata. A parallel enterprise has now been organised by Professor Paribeni, the Keeper of the National Museum at Rome—with the

(Continued in box 2.)



A TYPICAL CEMETERY OF ANCIENT CILICIA: RUINS OF THE NECROPOLIS OF ELEUSIS (OR ELEOUSA-SEBASTI) ON THE CILICIAN COAST, EXPLORED WITH GOOD EPIGRAPHICAL RESULTS.



THE MOST WONDERFUL OF THE NEW DISCOVERIES: THE GIGANTIC WALLS OF THE ANCIENT PISIDIAN CITY OF PEDNELISSUS, BUILT OF HUGE SEMI-CYLINDRICAL BLOCKS, FOUND IN A FOREST N.E. OF ADALIA.



IN CARIA, WHERE KING MAUSOLUS GAVE HIS NAME TO SUCH TOMBS: A GREEK MAUSOLEUM AT MYLASA.

co-operation of the Italian School of Athens and of the Archaeological Museum of Rhodes—with a view to a thorough exploration of Southern Asia Minor, from the Carian coast, through Lycia and Pisidia, to the low plains of Pamphylia, and beyond as far as the eastern limits of Cilicia "Tracheia" (Rough) opposite Cyprus.

These are the lands where, in pre-Hellenic times, lived the Carians, the Telegians, the Lycians, and other "Peoples of the Sea," and whence, according to Herodotus and Thucydides, they sailed to scour the Aegean, meeting not rarely the Cnossian fleets, until Minos, who then exercised the "policing of the seas," succeeded in stopping their piracy and overthrowing their power. After the expansion of the Greeks in the islands, and the Hellenic colonisation of the Asiatic coast, they retired more and more to their up-country abodes, and were themselves gradually Hellenised. But vestiges of their ancient culture survived in art, in local cults and rites, even in the times in which South-Eastern Anatolia, totally transformed by the young Hellenistic dynasties, and later on by the Roman conquest, was literally filled with new and majestic cities, the richest and the most modern-like and brilliant which the Greco-Roman world ever saw.

According to the plans of Professor Della Seta, Director of the Italian School of Athens, the search for indigenous pre-Hellenic strata was arranged to begin on the site of the Carian town of Mylasa, while Professor Paribeni and his chief assistants, Baron Pace of Palermo University and Dr. Anti of the Pre-historic Museum of Rome, were preparing outline plans for a systematic excavation of the earliest settlements in Pisidia and Pamphylia. But the disturbances which broke out all over Asia Minor, and the political conditions of its southern part, which constitutes almost all that is still left of the domains of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, made it advisable to delay the execution of this special and expensive design, and in the meantime to initiate the work with a general but very superficial survey of the above-mentioned Greek and Roman settlements, including the more ancient ones as far as their remains are visible above ground.

Even after the work of the numerous expeditions of the last few decades in this region, the results of the Italian Mission, which is now beginning its third campaign, have been very considerable. A great quantity of fresh monuments, more than three hundred inscriptions, and ten ancient towns and sites, hitherto unknown, with their temples and cemeteries, have up to the present been discovered.

(Continued in box 3.)

## THE KEMALISTS: NEW "FINDS" IN SOUTHERN ANATOLIA.

PROFESSOR FEDERICO HALDHERR.



A FINE HEAD OF MEDUSA: A ROMAN SARCOPHAGUS IN THE NECROPOLIS OF PERGE, IN PAMPHYLIA.

No fewer than seven of these have been found amid the rocky highlands and wild forests of Pisidia. The most remarkable is the city of Pednelissus, of which only the name has been preserved down to our time by classical tradition. Its site has been recognised in the imposing remains visible near the Turkish village of Khozan, on the upper valley of the Aka-su River, the ancient Kestros, a day's journey north-east from Adalia. Rising in a strong position at the feet of a lofty Acropolis, and fortified by huge walls of a quite characteristic construction, with parallel horizontal layers of long semi-cylindrical blocks, it gives the impression of a city built by giants. These are the walls which, according to the historian Polybius, sustained, during the war of 218 B.C., the assault of the army of the neighbouring town of Selge. A high gateway leads to the principal temple of the place. In front of it was the "Agora," or "Forum," and from this point a broad road, a kind of *via triumphalis*, led in the direction of an opposite gate. As appears from a very curious inscription brought to light in the village of Khozan, a wave of Galatian invaders, coming from northern Asia Minor, reached Pednelissus toward the beginning of the first century A.D., dominating its territory for some years and introducing there a cult with Celtic rites, served by a priestess named Galata. This city is perhaps the one which was besieged by Cicero when he was Proconsul, or Governor, of Cilicia, and is mentioned by him in his epistles to Atticus under the name of Pindenissus.

The remains of another city, with very archaic walls and a necropolis of pre-Roman times, were found on the same knot of mountains between Kremna and Sagalassus. They belong, as it seems, to the ancient Sandalion, which is mentioned by Strabo as situated in this very vicinity. A third one—to mention only the most important—has been discovered on the northern limits of the Pisidian highlands, not far from the Lake of Egerdir, near the village of Barla. In none of the several inscriptions gathered on the spot does its name occur, but from that of the modern village we may recognise here, with a high degree of probability, the city of Parlaia, which is placed in Pisidia by the Byzantine Catalogue of Bishops, known under the title of "Notitia Episcopatum."

Admiral Spratt, crossing some fifty years ago a dark forest of pines on the road from Adalia to Istanbul, near the Lycian frontier, reached the ruins of a small country town, supposed by him to be the ancient Lagon mentioned by Livy. This opinion was not accepted by other travellers, who preferred to locate

(Continued in box 4.)

there the city of Ariassus or Trebenna. Professor Ramsay himself proposed to abandon Spratt's identification. But the Italian Mission, revisiting the site, was able to find, near a Temple of Hercules rising in the middle of the ruins, two inscriptions with the actual name of the town, which proved to be Lagon, as guessed by the English admiral.

Together with these classic remains vestiges of numerous prehistoric settlements, which require deeper exploration, have been noticed by Baron Pace all over Pisidia, while in the vicinity of Egerdir Lake traces of dispersed ancient Christian communities were discovered. Sheltered by these cliffs and forests, or hidden in the small islets of the lake, as we know also from the late Byzantine chroniclers, some of them were able to escape the fury of the first Turkish invaders and survive.

Termessus, on the south-western side of the highlands overlooking Pamphylia, with its huge theatre strangely set in the rocks, and the cities of the plain and coast from Adalia to Side, such as Perge, Syllium, Aspendus, which were the most eminent in Pamphylia, reserved for the new explorers a rich harvest of remains, which had escaped their predecessors. Side, the metropolis of Pamphylia Prima, was itself, like most of the ancient settlements of the region, almost entirely concealed in a wood till twenty years ago, when a colony of Turkish Cretans, who left their native island after a revolution, grubbing in the forest, settled there and began to destroy its fine monuments

(Continued in box 5 overleaf.)



IN AN OLD PAMPHYLIAN CITY WHICH HAS AFFORDED RICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL "FINDS": THE CASTLE AND WALLS OF SYLLIUM, WITH GATE AND DEFENCE TOWER.



OPENED IN THE WALLS TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF A ROMAN EMPEROR: HADRIAN'S GATE AT ADALIA (ATTALIA), THE ONLY ANCIENT CITY OF SOUTHERN ANATOLIA THAT STILL FLOURISHES.



## FOUND IN KEMALIST ASIA MINOR: ANCIENT THEATRES AND A TOMB.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR FEDERICO HALBHERR.

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in order to gather stones and marbles for their new homes. Only the strong city walls, the theatre, the nymphæum, and some other public buildings are still standing. The gigantic temple of Minerva, on the shore, shows the enormous shafts of its fallen columns and several other architectural fragments scattered on the ground and condemned to complete destruction by the beating of the waves.

The survey of Cilicia has been limited to its western part, the so-called "Tracheia" or "Aspera," only some excursions having been made in *Plain Cilicia* for comparative studies. The coast cities of Seleucia, Eleusis or Eleousa-Sebaste, Selinti—the ancient Selinus, where the Emperor Trajan died on his return from his Parthian victories, and some sites of the interior, each with a characteristic necropolis, have been explored with good epigraphical results. A great funereal monument, dis-

(Continued in box 6.)



RÜMS LONG HIDDEN IN A WOOD: ARCADES OF THE ROMAN THEATRE AT SIDE, ONCE CAPITAL OF PAMPHYLIA PRIMA, A ROMAN PROVINCE.

7

Byzantines and by the Seleucid Sultans in the thirteenth century A.D. Its strong fortifications show the work of all these ages. To the Roman period belong Hadrian's Gate, a triumphal arch opened by the Attaleians in their ancient walls to commemorate a journey of this Emperor in their province; the great mausoleum of an anonymous Roman magistrate, built on the model of the tomb of Cæcilia Metella on the Appian Way at Rome; and the tower dedicated by a Roman matron called Julia Sancta. Over the Roman precinct a great portion of the Byzantine walls was built by the Emperors Leon VI. and Constantine, some towers having been added later on by the Seleucid rulers; while their civil architects constructed in the inner part of the town the Mosque of Ala-ed-Din and the magnificent portals of the ancient Medressé, and raised the most striking of all the monuments of Adalia, the high, bold minaret of Jivlé. Unfortunately, the demolition of the entire ramparts of the city, ordered and partly already executed by the Turkish administration—for hygienic purposes, as was said, but really in order to gather materials for new buildings—proved disastrous for the best memories of its past. We owe to the Italian archaeologists, who were present at the beginning of these unnecessary works, the preservation, and even the clearing and isolation of some of them. On this occasion, their investigations were extended also to the Byzantine, the Mediæval, and the Early Turkish remains, not only of this city, but of all the region; and Primitive Christian churches, fortresses of the Crusaders, forgotten mosques and ruins of Seleucid khans, or caravanserais, old Turkish bridges, crossing with their ogival arches various historic rivers, or marking the routes and stations of the ancient Roman roads, were included in their survey, which has contributed a remarkable addition to the history of the art of that country.



INSCRIBED WITH THE RULES OF A BURIAL CLUB WITH RIGHTS IN A COMMON TOMB: A SARCOPHAGUS IN THE NECROPOLIS AT ADANDA, CILICIA FOUND IN A WOOD.

6

covered in the necropolis at Adanda, bears on its front a long inscription containing the rules of a society or club of *homolaphoi*—a kind of *collegium funeraticium*, to the members of which, when dead, was granted a place in a common tomb of their own.

Only one amongst these splendid centres of art, of culture and traffic which flourished on the southern Anatolian coast till the decline of the Roman Empire, has survived through the Middle and later Ages to our days, maintaining at every period a certain importance. This is the city of Adalia, the Hellenistic Attaleia, founded by King Attalos II. of Pergamus in the middle of the second century B.C., enlarged by the Romans, and enriched with new monuments by the

(Continued in box 7.)



THE GREAT ROCK-BUILT THEATRE OF TERMESUS, IN THE PAMPHYLIAN HIGHLANDS: THE CLEARED PART OF THE AUDITORIUM (OR CAVEA) SHOWING ITS SIDE ENTRANCE.



# KING "TINO" FOILED IN ASIA MINOR: THE GREEK WITHDRAWAL.



IN CHARGE OF A "TIN-HATTED" GREEK SOLDIER: TURKISH PRISONERS TAKEN AT TCHAUUCHE-CHIFLIK.



A TURKISH SHELL BURSTING NEAR A GREEK CAVALRY PATROL: AN INCIDENT DURING A HALT.



LOSING POPULARITY THROUGH THE GREEK REVERSE: KING CONSTANTINE AT HIS HEADQUARTERS.



DURING A CAMPAIGN SAID TO HAVE COST THE GREEKS 18,000 CASUALTIES, AND THE TURKS 12,000: A WOUNDED GREEK OFFICER PICKED UP BY AMBULANCE MEN ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF KIZIL-DAYLI.



A HALT ON THE ROAD TO ANGORA, WHICH THEY WERE DESTINED NOT TO REACH: GREEK TROOPS RESTING ON THE MARCH.

The great Greek offensive against the Kemalist Turks in Asia Minor, which King Constantine hoped would lead to the capture of Angora, failed owing to the stubborn resistance of the Turks on the River Sakaria. It was reported that in the battle, which lasted a fortnight, from the last week in August until September 7, the Greeks had 18,000 men put out of action, and the Turks, 12,000. Both sides were fought to a standstill, though the Turks were the more exhausted. The Greeks, it is said, decided to withdraw for various reasons, a shortage of gun ammunition, difficulties of the ground, and, partly, the fact that the Turks



BLOWN UP BY THE TURKS IN THEIR RETREAT: A RAILWAY BRIDGE AT OUCHAK AND A LOCOMOTIVE COLLAPSED WITH IT.

had removed from Angora all their war material, which was one of the main objects of the Greek advance. The Greek troops recrossed the Sakaria without pressure from the enemy and took position on a new line. Both sides have celebrated a "victory." King Constantine was reported to be returning to Athens, where his popularity showed signs of waning owing to the failure to realise his ambitious plans. The Greek offensive, it may be recalled, opened in July, under General Papoulas, who, on July 21, captured Eskishehr. The second phase of the advance, on an eighty-mile front, began on August 7.



## EGYPT'S FRONTIER - GUARDS : THE PATROL OF 500,000 SQUARE MILES.

By ROSITA FORBES.

THE eyes of the world are turned on an Egypt desirous of self-government and self-expression, but one wonders how many of these critical eyes look beyond Alexandria and Cairo. Egypt is a tadpole, her head the Delta, her tail the long, curving valley of the Nile. Around that strip of green on the Survey maps lies country generally described as desert, but largely inhabited by tribes who would be hostile to any form of national government in Cairo. For instance, the Ababda and Bisharin on the Red Sea coast have never owned allegiance to any but their tribal sheikhs, and it is most unlikely that they would care to exchange the beneficent and elastic control of Britain for a system of inspectors and tax-collectors such as operates in the Nile Valley.

By her shape, Egypt proper is the most vulnerable country in the world, and, in modern history, she has not attempted to defend her own

the F.D.A. fulfils the somewhat complicated functions not only of judge, doctor, and police, but of general guide, philosopher, and friend. Should a camel be ailing, the Governor of the District may well be applied to for medicine and advice, while the youngest subaltern on patrol is liable to be called upon to cure a month-old infant suffering from teething! The Administration is divided into four districts—the Western Desert Province, the Sinai Peninsula, the Red Sea Coast, and the Eastern Oasis (Kharga, Baharia, Dakhla, and Farafra), each under a separate Governor, controlled by a Military Administrator, Brigadier-General Hunter, C.B., C.M.G., with his headquarters and staff in Cairo as the centre of the web.

The mobile quality of the Administration is represented by the Camel Corps, each unit of which is as completely a kingdom within a kingdom as the organisation to which it belongs. At any moment among the sweeping dunes of Labbak,

the *deus ex machina* on his next tour of inspection through the Wadi Natrun, *via* the Mariout Desert to Behig. "I want to know what it feels like to be comfortable in the desert," I said. So the patrol which started from Mena one afternoon in the teeth of a sandstorm was complete unto the last detail, from the red, black, and green pennon carried behind the General, to the pink candle-shades discreetly hidden in the "butler's" capacious luggage. For two days the patrol rode west at a steady four miles an hour (which made light of the average of twenty which seems so long a march to crawling baggage camels.) The Pasha's Hamla of the Camel Corps never stop. They start half an hour (trotting) before the escort, and continue their three and half miles an hour through the luncheon halt, when in a few minutes a tent springs up with tables and chairs and all sorts of good things from the huge green baskets presided over by a smiling Hassan. Thus, when the



"EACH BARRACKED BEFORE ITS OWN MACKINTOSH SUNK IN A CAREFULLY PREPARED HOLE": WATERING CAMELS AT WADI NATRUN.



"EACH UNIT AS COMPLETELY A KINGDOM WITHIN A KINGDOM AS THE ORGANISATION TO WHICH IT BELONGS": THE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION AND ESCORT.

borders. Mohamed Ali exempted the powerful tribe of the Aulad Ali from taxation and conscription on condition they policed his western frontiers and protected them from invasion. In the Sinai peninsula the control of the tribes was vested in a few British officials whose personal influence added largely to the security of Egypt, while patrols of the British Navy were responsible for peace from Suez to the Sudan border.

In 1904 all these elements, except the Sinai peninsula, were concentrated into the Egyptian Coastguards Administration, with a native personnel under senior British officers. Owing to Turkish intrigue in the west, which resulted in the Senussi invasion of 1915, and the Ottoman advance in Palestine, the existing system of frontier control proved insufficient to cope with rapidly spreading disaffection among the tribes, which even found sympathisers among the local coastguards, many of whom deserted under Mohamed Saleh, and joined Sayed Ahmed es Senussi.

It was thus necessary to re-organise the whole system of frontier defence, and to vest it in a central British administration which should be directly responsible to the Egyptian Government.

For this purpose the Frontier Districts Administration came into being, with complete jurisdiction over some 500,000 square miles.

This territory comprises "all country not watered by the Nile," lying between the Mediterranean and the Sudan, the Red Sea, and the Tripoli frontier (Cyrenaica), including the Sinai peninsula in the east. Most of this country is desert, varying from the flat, featureless sands of Tebli to the barren, rocky mountains of the east, or the fertile Atbai of the coastal belt blazing with lilies and ranunculus. It is inhabited chiefly by nomad Arabs and Berbers, ranging from the large tribes of the Aulad Ali and Ababda, to the sub-tribes and clans of Masamir and Awama, or the independent Maaza, each responsible only to their tribal headmen. For these wanderers of the desert,

or the flat, grey wastes of the Atmoor, one may see a little column of slender white Hegana swaying monotonously out of infinity. Upon closer inspection the column resolves itself into a self-contained unit of Arab Camel Corps, each man carrying food and water for seven or eight days' patrol, blankets, cooking material, rifle and 300 rounds of ammunition, as well as a week's grain for his beast. Fortunately the camel himself carries in his intricate internal apparatus sufficient water for the march. The general idea is that a camel can go for either two or three days, or two or three years, without water, but neither of these suggestions is correct. The drinking capability of a camel varies according to weather and grazing. In winter it is possible for him to trek up to twelve or thirteen days without water, and, in a country without a rainfall, but where the grazing is green, the Zouias leave their camels out for months without watering.



WITH "THE RED, BLACK, AND GREEN PENNON CARRIED BEHIND THE GENERAL": A PATROL OF THE ARAB CAMEL CORPS OF THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER DISTRICTS ADMINISTRATION ON THE MARCH.—[Photographs by Rosita Forbes.]

When I came back from Kufara, with its foodless and drinkless, sleepless and bathless journeys, I brought grateful recollections of the efficiency and enterprise of a Camel Corps patrol unexpectedly encountered at a critical moment on the Egyptian frontier. I therefore persuaded Headquarters to allow me to accompany

day's march is accomplished, one finds the camp ready pitched, luggage waiting upon the blue and white native rugs of one's tent, and tea just boiling, because a sentinel posted on the nearest hill has given warning of the Pasha's approach.

In the Camel Corps everything is done at the "double," which gives a most brisk and business-like appearance to the camp. A very short time after the last rider has dismounted, the saddles are arranged in a neat row, each one, tipped up on end, serving as a shelter against the wind for the soldier who sleeps beside it. In front of each camel, in a little hollow scooped in the ground, is 5 lb. of the white grain durra, the flour of Egypt and the Sudan, piled on a sack so that it cannot be wasted, and a kneeling soldier to see that no camel puts his nose into his neighbour's feed.

We reached Wadi Natrun on the third day. Salt marsh and lake, with immensely high reeds and coarse tufts of grass, filled the bed of the Wadi, while scattered along the sandhills which bordered it were old Coptic monasteries with immense mud walls shut in a cupola or madna with a few palms. In olden days one used to be pulled up in a basket over these blind fortress walls, but now a tiny narrow door is pierced under the look-out balcony, and after much shouted exclamation a chink is cautiously opened, and one is allowed to creep into an exceedingly dirty court.

From Wadi Natrun, where we watched the camels watering, each barracked before its own mackintosh sunk in a carefully prepared hole, a two days' ride brought us to Abu Menes, amidst fields of barley scattered with scarlet anemones. Next day we went to Behig, where enterprising foresight has built, from the stones of ruined Senussi zawias, the walls and towers of what it is hoped will one day be a desert mart, and the end of a long caravan route which shall bear the hides and ivory of the Sudan by way of Kufara and Siwa to Egypt and the sea.



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## LADIES' NEWS.

THE Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have a very pleasant party at Dunrobin Castle to meet the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, who arrived there on the 6th. Lady Betty Butler, the Duchess of Sutherland's only sister, has been with her almost entirely since her mother's death. Last autumn Lady Betty had appendicitis when at Dunrobin; this year she is very well, and enjoying life. Lady Alastair Leveson-Gower, the Duke's widowed sister-in-law, is not, as has been stated, the mother of the heir to the Dukedom. She has only one child, a daughter. The Duke and Duchess took their royal guests to Loch Choire, a wild and lovely spot where the Duke has a lodge to which he goes for deer-stalking. Earl Haig was staying for three days at Gordon Bush with a kinsman, Mr. Peter Haig, who bought a large tract of land from the Duke of Sutherland. His wife is the second daughter of the Earl of Normanton, and they have a son and one or two little girls. Mr. Haig, who had been married before, has also a grown-up family. The Prince of Wales is benefiting greatly from the bracing air. It must at first have been rather chilly coming from hot weather in the south. In Sutherlandshire August was cold, and so is September, the mercury seldom rising above 57 degrees.

The Northern Meeting at Inverness, a great function for the clans, was held last week. There were games, a pony show, and two balls. Between the politicians and the people in from the surrounding lodges for the Meeting, Inverness was having quite a season. There are excellent shops and very pleasant walks, and there were plenty of kilts to be seen in the various tartans of the clans. Those worn in daytime, the hunting tartans, are dull in tone; but for the dinners and balls the full-dress variety in all their striking colours are the rule. Women wear tartan skirts too, and often jackets like those of Highlanders in the tone of the ground of the tartan. At the dinners and balls our sex is contented with a sash of the tartan of their clan in soft silk over their shoulders. These are the counterpart of the plaids worn by the men, which are also of clan tartan. They were used in the old days for their wearers to sleep in on the hillsides. The shepherds use them so still, made of the black-and-white check known as shepherd's plaid.

The poor Prime Minister!—no wonder he was indisposed. I think he is a wonderful man not to be dead and buried from all he has been through. It is

lucky he has a cheery, optimistic nature. The last blow was a bad one; he was so hopeful of peace and settlement in Ireland. Alas! the Irish delight in



THE CHARM OF VELVET.

With the advent of autumn our thoughts turn to the warm sumptuousness of velvet and fur. This dress, which comes from Madeleine and Madeleine, combines the two.

Photograph by Keystone View Co.

intrigue and talk misleads everyone. It is difficult in these days to believe that a moderately well-off man,

of apparently normal common-sense, will thoroughly enjoy spending hundreds of pounds on circumventing a neighbour whom he suspects of nothing worse than giving himself airs. Tens of thousands of Irishmen are like this, and they all think England is very set up with herself and ought to be set down. Our sex in Ireland is more virulent but less voluble than the other.

Fashion parades are beginning in London, I think, something earlier than usual. One learns from them that while rich, dark colours (wine-red, mulberry, rifle and bottle green, imperial purple and dark nasturtium) are shown, there is more genuine admiration from the spectators for well-thought-out black, white-and-black, and grey dresses on which there may or may not be touches of colour introduced. The line is longer, and though wired or wadded-out hips are shown, I believe we shall see nothing more marked than a little hip drape, and that deeper at one side than the other. The Tudor seamless bodice, first cousin of the jumper, is still seen. There are, however, other bodices more pointed and strongly indicative of the waist-line that were viewed with favour by the lines of interested women sitting round watching the mannequins dressed out in quite the latest modes.

Cash is, of all things, convenient. There is a new convenience and daintiness in Cash's fancy washing ribbon for the adornment of our washing garments. They are made in three widths, and in blue, pink, heliotrope, white and moiré. The narrow widths are suitable for running through lace or openwork trimming, and the wider widths for dainty bows or rosettes for finishing. The colours are fast. For these we have every reason to be grateful to Messrs. J. and J. Cash, Ltd., and also we must thank them for effective and suitable embroidered washing trimmings, which are the new and smart thing for winter wear. Children's winter woollen garments so trimmed are very effective, the écaré grounds being especial favourites.

We are all thinking now about dress for the late autumn and winter, and have every reason to be pleased that the promise is of quiet and neat costumes. In Paris there is a distinct inclination towards the Directoire period in dress, and fur is being used in little bits, quaintly placed, and some in conjunction with lace cravats, after the inconsequent but dainty ways of that time. There is a certain self-determination towards longer skirts: the smartest Frenchwomen are adopting them quite to the ankle; and this is in harmony with the longer line of the Directoire coats and dresses.

A. E. L.

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## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE PARTRIDGE.

WITH the advent of September, our newspapers annually vie with one another in their well-intentioned endeavours to provide us—the uninformed crowd—with information of various kinds bearing on the partridge and its life-history.

This year one of our great London dailies presented its readers, in all seriousness, with an essay on the partridge which must have caused no little amusement to most of those who read it, so queer was the blend of second-hand fact with original fiction.

Among other things, we were told that the cock is "distinguished by a chestnut horseshoe on the breast." This is an old fallacy, which even gamekeepers and sportsmen shared. But it was shown, long since, by one of our greatest authorities on game-birds, Ogilvie Grant, that this is not the distinguishing sexual character, since it is often as well developed in the female. She, however, may at all times readily be distinguished from her mate by the pale-brown cross-bars on the wing-coverts. In the males these feathers have no bars, but a medium chestnut streak.

There is another point about the plumage of the partridge which is by no means generally known, even by sportsmen. And this is the fact that after the breeding season the males display unmistakable evidence of a partial "eclipse" plumage, wherein, for a few weeks, the head and neck closely resemble in coloration the same areas in the female; and, what is still more to the point, that of the immature plumage which immediately succeeds the downy dress of the chick.

The first to draw attention to this extremely interesting point was that inimitable bird-artist, G. E. Lodge, whose work has so often embellished these pages.

The term "eclipse" plumage was coined by the naturalist Charles Waterton to describe that remarkable transformation which the mallard undergoes, every summer, when he casts off his resplendent livery and assumes a dress distinguishable from that of the female only by the expert. But in less than two months it is replaced by the familiar and singularly beautiful plumage which we always associate with the mallard.

This curious transformation, however, is by no means confined to the mallard. It is characteristic of all the ducks, both the surface-feeding and diving species. Nor is it a meaningless change. On the contrary, it is assumed to serve as a protective coloration, a mantle of invisibility during the time when, owing to the loss of its quill-feathers—which must be renewed annually—flight is impossible, so that enemies,

precise relationship to "eclipse" plumages would mean wandering from the subject in hand.

In the newspaper article referred to we are told that there is "no bird whose colours are so protective as those of the sitting partridge." This, of course, is far from being true. The sitting pheasant, snipe, or woodcock, or the sitting wild duck, are just as perfectly concealed, so long as they do not move.

The chicks wear the prescribed livery for all the game-birds—a dress longitudinally striped. But it is more than this: it is a coloration which is worn by nestling birds of the most diverse orders. The young of the ostrich tribe, the grebes and plovers, are thus marked, and this type of coloration occurs in some of the more primitive geese, and even among the accipiters, as, for example, in the osprey. Among the gulls and terns, which are nearly related to the plovers, the stripes have become broken up into spots, while in the skua gulls these spots have completely vanished, leaving a uniform coloration. In some cases, at any rate, as with young grebes and game-birds, and young Norfolk plover, these stripes seem to have an obvious value as a protective coloration. In others, as with the young osprey, it would seem, the stripes are merely survivals of a time when they were all-important.

Just a word upon the "French" or red-legged partridge. This gaily coloured bird—an alien species, by the way—is frequently a stumbling-block, even to the sportsman. And this is when the immature birds are just beginning to assume the adult plumage, which is totally unlike the juvenile dress. This resembles, though not very closely, to the discerning eye, the juvenile dress of the common partridge.

Birds killed, as they often are, early in September with an admixture of the gaily coloured flank feathers, and rich brown uni-coloured back feathers contrasting with the remains of the juvenile dress, are quite commonly mistaken for hybrids between the common, or "grey," partridge and the red-legged partridge! This ought not to be, and would not be, the case if sportsmen took the trouble to follow out the complete life-history of these birds, instead of concentrating their attention on the adults alone, and then only in their relation to sport.

W. P. PYCRAFT.



LIKE THE CENOTAPH IN WHITEHALL: THE WAR MEMORIAL TO NEARLY 7000 MEN OF THE ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT UNVEILED BY GENERAL DICKSON AT READING. At Reading Barracks on September 14 Major-General E. T. Dickson unveiled a cenotaph to the memory of 353 officers and 6373 other ranks of the Royal Berkshire Regiment who fell in the war. The names on vellum were deposited in a niche of the monument. The memorial was dedicated by Archdeacon Ducat, and among those present was Lord Abingdon.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]

four-footed and winged, have to be avoided, either by "lying low," or, as a last resort, by swimming out of their reach.

The partial eclipse dress of the partridge represents the last vestiges of the non-breeding, or "winter plumage" characteristic of birds like the ruff, golden plover, and knot, for example. The evolution of a resplendent breeding-dress and its ultimate permanence throughout life, as, say, in the macaws or our common kingfisher, is the final outcome of this seasonal change of plumage, but to discuss its more



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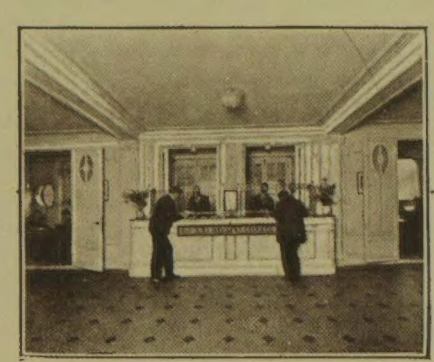
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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Racing and  
Standard Cars.

For the protection of the purchasing public, it seems to be nearly time that something was done to differentiate between the advertised performances of cars which are frankly racers and those of standard type. This is particularly the case where the "light" class is concerned. Recently numerous records have been made at Brooklands—and well advertised—by light cars which have really put up phenomenal performances. For instance, the late Mr. Hawker succeeded in travelling at a speed of well over a hundred miles an hour on a light car of a make which, so far as concerns the standard model, cannot be persuaded on the road to do more than fifty, and the general speed of which is nearer forty-five. Let me say that it is a very good little car indeed, and quite fast enough to please all but the veriest glutton for fast work. But there is a very wide gulf between the hundred miles an hour of the freak racing car and the fifty of the standard model. Nor does this by any means stand alone. There are light cars of various makes which put up performances of anything up to eighty miles an hour at every Brooklands meeting; but I do not find that when their victories are advertised the public are told that these are very special cars indeed, and that the guaranteed road speed of the standard model is no more than forty-five miles per hour. The purchaser is left to make his own deductions, and in very many cases he really believes that the car he is contemplating buying will at least approximate in speed to the one whose performance is advertised.

It is not without significance that some of the most successful light cars in the country are those which never figure in these track events. The Standard, the Calcott, the Morris-Oxford, to name only three of those which do not depend upon the racing of special cars to secure prominence, cannot be said to suffer by comparison with those that do. I am by no means against racing. Quite the contrary, as those who read these notes will appreciate; but I do contend that it should be made, let us say, clearer than it is that the terrific speeds recorded on the track are not achieved by the cars which are offered to the public. What I should very much like to see

is a long-distance race for absolutely standard light cars, promoted and run by the Royal Automobile Club. We should then, unless I am much mistaken, learn which really is the best light car, and there might easily be some surprises.



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of high quality cars at attainable prices, will be glad to learn that since the first announcement of the Angus-Sanderson reconstruction scheme, great progress has been made. Five times as many cars are now being produced as was the case a few months ago. At the same time, a successful effort has been made to incorporate in the chassis a number of detail improvements, making for enhanced efficiency, convenience and capability. It is therefore confidently claimed that not only has the Angus-Sanderson been replaced upon a firm industrial basis, but it has also suffered no pause in its technical development. It can safely be said that these results represent no mean achievement.

It is interesting to note that the G.N. cars so successfully driven by Captain Frazer Nash during the Boulogne Circuit week were fitted with Zenith carburettors. Captain Nash created the light car record in France, and amongst other recent successes by Zenith-fitted G.N. cars have been the A.C.U. North-Western Centre hill-climb (first on time in class 5); the B.A.R.C. June junior sprint handicap (second, from scratch); and the South Harting hill-climb (three firsts on formula, and one second and three firsts on time, two seconds and a third). Week by week the Zenith proves its superiority in competition as in private use.

**Where is the Benzole?** What has become of all the benzole? At present one of the oil groups appears to hold a virtual monopoly of supplies, and is selling it at a shilling a gallon above the price of petrol—when it can be obtained at all. The National people do not seem able to supply, and the inference is that supplies have been cornered by the combine. Obviously, the interpretation of the situation is that the oil groups are determined that there shall, if they can help it, be no effective competition with the imported motor fuel and are holding up benzole. It is quite conceivable that any attempt to impose by law a maximum price of petrol would fail, because the combine would simply divert supplies to other markets; but there does not seem to be the same difficulty in the case of a fuel produced at home. Surely something can be done to prevent supplies being controlled by the petroleum ring? The present position is simply intolerable. W. W.

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E-5



## THE CULT OF THE POSTAGE STAMP.

BY FRED J. MELVILLE.

THE cult of the aero postage stamp is developing rapidly, and now the philatelist who is specialising in these interesting issues has a selection of about 75 stamps from 25 different countries. The extension of the air mail services throughout the world is thus being recorded in our stamp albums, and it is worthy of note how widely scattered are the countries which have adopted the use of special stamps. I have noted the special aero stamps from Austria, Bavaria,

which a premium of twenty guineas is offered for the best design submitted for an aero stamp appropriate to the British Isles. The contest, which is open to artists and others of all countries, requires the stamps to be drawn to scale for reduction either to 22½ by 18½ mm., or 22 by 38½ mm., the sizes of our current British stamps; they must contain features characteristic of, or appropriate to, the British Isles; and must bear the inscription "AIR MAIL," and the value in figures and also in words, "Id." and "One Penny." A special jury of philatelists and artists will adjudicate on the designs submitted, and the full rules of the contest may be obtained free from the Hon. Secretary, London International Stamp Exhibition, 44, Fleet St., E.C.4.



AIR-MAIL DEVELOPMENT RECORDED IN STAMP ALBUMS: THE LATEST AERO STAMPS, FROM HOLLAND AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

The three Dutch stamps in the upper row, inscribed at the top "Nederland" and "Lucht-post" below, are: (1) 10 cent, red; (2) 15 cent, green; (3) 60 cent, blue. The lower three, from Czecho-Slovakia, overprints of the old Hradshin Fortress stamps, are: (4) 14 Kc on 200 heller, ultramarine; (5) 24 Kc on 500 heller, red-brown; (6) 28 Kc on 1000 heller, violet.

Stamps supplied by Mr. Fred J. Melville, 110, Strand, W.C.2.

Belgian Congo, Canada, Colombia, Czecho-Slovakia, Danzig, Esthonia, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Memel, Newfoundland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunis, United States, and Uruguay.

The most recent of the aero stamps to hand include a set of three in a curiously fanciful design, from Holland, depicting a bird in flight over a somewhat lively sea. The inscription at the top is "Nederland," and at the bottom, "Luchtpost," or air post. The border of solid colour extends over the perforated edges of the stamps, which are of the following denominations and colours: 10 cent, red; 15 cent, yellow-green; and 60 cent, blue.

Another interesting set comes from Czecho-Slovakia, where the postal authorities have converted some of the old "Hradshin fortress" type of Czech stamps into provisional stamps of the aerial post. The overprint consists of an outline device of an aeroplane in flight, and the surcharge of new values in Kc (Czech kronen or crowns). The values are 14 Kc on 200 heller, ultramarine; 24 Kc on 500 heller, red-brown; and 28 Kc on 1000 heller, violet. The overprints are in red, blue, and green respectively. The set illustrated is perforated 13½, but all three stamps exist imperforate as well.

These special stamps for air mails are very effective in giving the new aerial services in various foreign countries a good set-off; and there is no doubt the use of special air mail stamps in this country would help considerably to increase the volume of mails sent by air from this country to Paris, Brussels, Holland, and Northern Europe. A novel contest has just been inaugurated by the promoters of the forthcoming London International Stamp Exhibition, in

diverting. "Now" is the present year of grace, in which a *nouveau riche* millionaire buys up an ancestral estate and refuses to allow his daughter to marry a young nobleman who has been reduced to poverty. An electric shock to one of the characters on the telephone transports the *dramatis personæ* into the age of Queen Elizabeth, whom we see visiting a country house; exhibiting her traditional partiality for attractive-looking men of rank, and her traditional bursts of temper when thwarted; and being desperately shocked when, in the midst of a masque prepared by Shakespeare, a harmless gavotte is transformed into a display of the most up-to-date twentieth-century dancing. Miss Laura Cowie, capably made up as the Virgin Queen, and most realistic in the royal lady's tantrums, furnishes an exceptionally accomplished piece of acting—so good as almost to excuse the travesty of Shakespeare which is all Mr. Miles Malleon is permitted to present. Miss Joyce Barbour dances vigorously in the turn which startles the court, and looks bewitching in her sixteenth-century costume. Mr. Roy Royston does well, both as Elizabethan and twentieth-century nobleman. Mr. Philip Braham's music is appropriate; and Mr. George Graves, more restrained in his comic methods than heretofore, is going to be gloriously amusing as the rich vulgarian, when that collaboration between author and comedian of which Mr. Hastings Turner spoke becomes more completely a reality.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"NOW AND THEN," AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

MR. Hastings Turner's experiment in his Vaudeville extravaganza, "Now and Then," deserves to be warmly encouraged, for it is an attempt to break away from the inanities of revue, and to provide an entertainment of song, dance, spectacle, fun and burlesque which has some justification of plot and fancy. Perhaps the effort does not quite come off at present; but it will do so with the help of the chief comedian, for there are possibilities in the scheme which only need further development to prove extremely

## "JOHN BULL'S OTHER ISLAND," AT THE COURT.

It took three hours and a-half to play, and its speeches seemed interminable! Was this the piece which won our hearty laughter less than twenty years ago? What was wrong with it? Had our mood altered? Had Ireland become too grim a topic for mirth? There had always been hard hitting, to be sure, in the author's gibes; but a rough sort of balance had been preserved, we seemed to remember. If the English sentimentalist was pilloried in Broadbent, Britain got her own back in the straight talk dealt out to the Irish by his Cockney valet. And there were lots of little sidelights on Irish character, and on the English temperament, as an Irishman sees it, if memory served rightly. Just the moment this, then, it might have been thought, for the revival of "John Bull's Other Island"! And yet the prevailing impression produced at a new hearing of Mr. Bernard Shaw's joke was its dragging length, when it was not its preoccupation with a bygone world. How explain it? Partly the players were at fault. They should have been lightning quick with their repartee and their declamation; more than ever now the Shavian jest and the Shavian rhetoric must not be taken too seriously. And, of course, the times have changed, and made the Shaw picture of Ireland an anachronism. Facts and not "G. B. S." must be blamed for that, though it was another reason for treating his scenes as farce and speeding up the talk. Still, he cannot altogether escape reproach for the slowness of the acting, since he postponed the production to attend the final rehearsal. He should have seen to it that Mr. Alfred Clark, otherwise an admirable Broadbent, quickened his pace, and set an example to his stage companions. Among these Mr. O'Donovan as the unworldly priest; Miss Ellen O'Malley in her old part of Nora; and Mr. H. O. Nicholson as the surly farmer, do as well as could be wished. But three hours and a-half of Mr. Shaw these days is too much.

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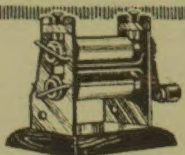
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